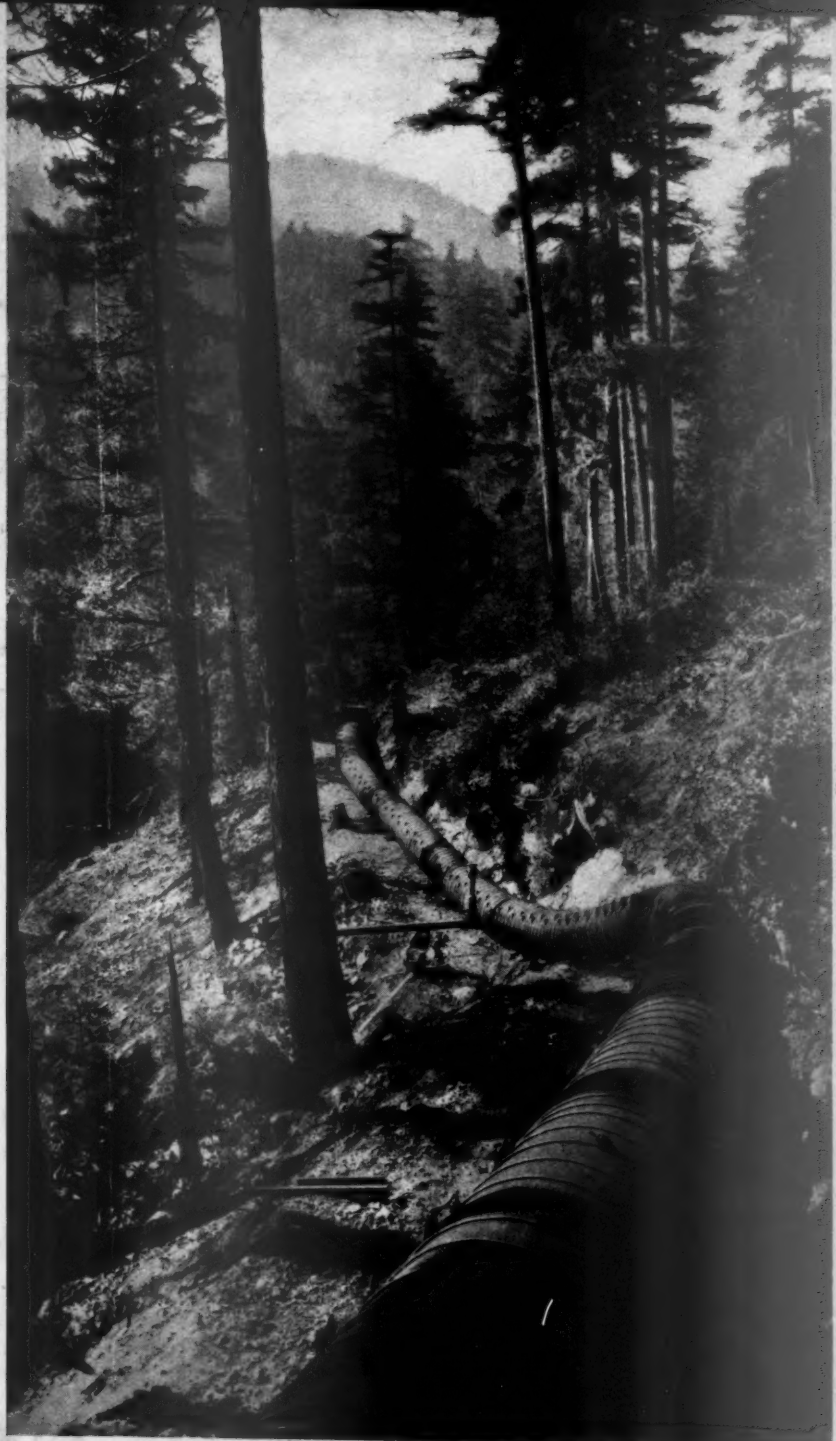


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ALBANY NEW YORK

AN OPEN LETTER To Arthur Brisbane

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January 8, 1934

Mr. Arthur Brisbane,
c/o New York Journal,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Brisbane:

In your column today you ask:

"Why should the United States buy any liquor, whisky, beer, wine, or anything abroad?"

"Why send money to foreign growers, wages to foreign labor?"

"Why not keep that business in the United States? And keep a thousand million dollars at home?"

"It is not too soon to prove to the rest of the world this country can get along without outside help."

Why not ask the newspaper publishers of the United States to adopt the doctrine you enunciate? Let them set an example of patriotism and loyalty, instead of sending approximately one hundred millions annually to foreign countries for their newsprint.

Hasn't the American Newspaper Publishers' Association been a strong opposing influence against the development of newsprint manufacturing in this country, resulting in a fifty per cent decrease in ten years of newsprint produced in the United States and corresponding increase of imports from foreign countries?

American capital to the extent of five hundred millions has been invested in other countries to manufacture newsprint for the newspapers in the United States, employing thousands of foreign workmen, while a corresponding number of our own workmen have been deprived of jobs.

Why should not the American newspaper publishers support the President's reforestation policy designed to make this nation independent of foreign countries for its newsprint supply?

Respectfully,

MILLER FREEMAN,
Publisher.

Why should newsprint be the ugly
duckling of American Industries?

THE NEW CHIPPING PLANT AT PORT TOWNSEND

Simplicity, Few Machines, New Type Barker,
Minimum of Handling, and High Yield Feature
New Plant of National Paper Products Company

The National Paper Products Co. has recently put into operation a new cut-up and chipping plant at the Port Townsend, Wash., mill which embodies a number of new features of interest to every pulp mill operator.

Aside from the physical characteristics of the new plant, of particular note is the theory behind its design, the factors involved which determined the type of mill to be built. For this reason it is worth discussing, as a preliminary, the chief general types of chipping plants in operation on the Pacific Coast, and the theories on which they are constructed.

There are two broad divisions of such plants, those that must produce chips and wood for both chemical pulp and groundwood, and those furnishing chips to make chemical pulp alone. In the combination plant, not only must chips suitable for chemical pulp be made, but also wood must be prepared in

sizes suitable to fit the grinder pockets, taking care, of course, that the wood is not too heavy for the grinder tender to handle. The latter applies particularly to such mills as that of the Washington Pulp & Paper Corp. at Port Angeles.

For chemical pulp there are of course the two subdivisions of sulphate and sulphite. The new plant at Port Townsend falls into the first category.

The source and type of wood supply is also a factor in determining the type of cut-up plant and chipping unit required. Some mills are using wood selected in a lumber mill, which makes it a mill waste proposition in a general way, even though there is not a big demand for hemlock lumber at present. Into this class come the mills of the Olympic Forest Products at Port Angeles, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. pulp division at Longview, the Columbia River Paper Mills at Vancouver, Wash., and the

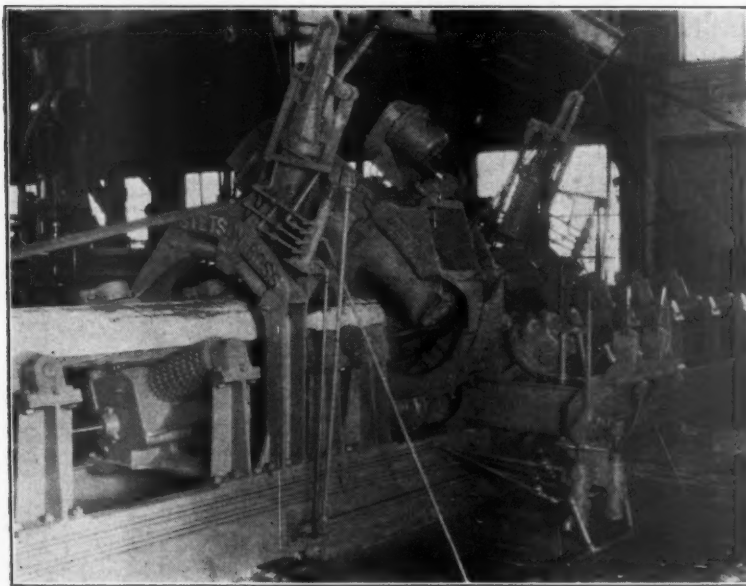
Rainier Pulp & Paper Co. at Shelton.

Another type of plant is in operation at Hoquiam for the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co., where they buy peeled cordwood of good quality and thus need to use only the chipper and chip screens, although considerable other equipment is available in the mill.

The type of barking needed also has its influence on the type of equipment and the design of the chipping plant. Aside from the new type barking machines in use at the Cathlamet, Wash., plant of the Crown Willamette Paper Co., the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. mill and at the new Port Townsend wood mill, the chief types of barking used are hand disc barkers and drum barkers. The latter are in use at the Camas unit of the Crown Willamette Paper Co. and at the newsprint mill of the Powell River Co., Ltd., in British Columbia.

Where disc barkers are used as at Cathlamet, Vancouver, Wash., and the Salem, Ore., mill of the Oregon Pulp & Paper Co., steam splitters usually are employed. However, the trend seems to be away from this because of the waste in shattering wood. While there is no saw kerf, knots or crooked grain sometimes shatter the log, producing large slivers which cannot be chipped.

The manufacturer is interested first, in the quality of chips and, second, in the yield of chips. The loss is represented by waste in barking, waste in saw kerf in breaking down the log, and waste in dust and slivers produced in the chipper. For this reason, the band mill is used almost exclusively as the breakdown rig, since the saw blades are thinner than in circular saws. Of late years edgers have been fitted with thinner gauge saws than ordinarily used in lumber practice, for the same reason. This was started at the Olympic Forest Products Co., Port An-



General view of the new Stetson-Ross barker. The quartered log is about to pass under the cutting unit.

geles, where it was found that the difference of one gauge made a difference of 5,000 board feet per day in production.

In no department of pulp mill operation is there so much variation in plant equipment and design as in the wood mill and chipping plant. While the finished product of two mills may be the same, other conditions such as size of logs, type of timber, fuel requirements, etc., may require an entirely different set-up in the chip supply plant.

For example, while the Crown Willamette plant at Camas has two drum barkers and a breakdown mill with headrig, edger and slasher, and chippers and chip screens, this type of mill was not at all what was required at Port Townsend. In contrast, the new mill has only cut-off saw, headrig, barker and chipper.

The main theory behind the new National Paper Products wood mill is: to save saw kerf and handling of short pieces, to get the maximum of good chips and the minimum of dust and slivers by putting long instead of short lengths into the chipper.

To accomplish this, design of the mill was kept simple, and the number of machines at a minimum. The logs are brought up a conventional chain log haul and cut into 20-foot lengths by a 96-inch steam operated cut-off saw of the latest type. The water end or apron of the log haul



Looking up the conveyor incline. One belt carries chips, the other, hogged fuel.

is of structural steel, believed to be the only one in the Northwest, although they are used by California redwood lumber mills. The ordinary log haul must be made of creosoted timbers, some steel faced, at a cost comparable to the new structural steel type.

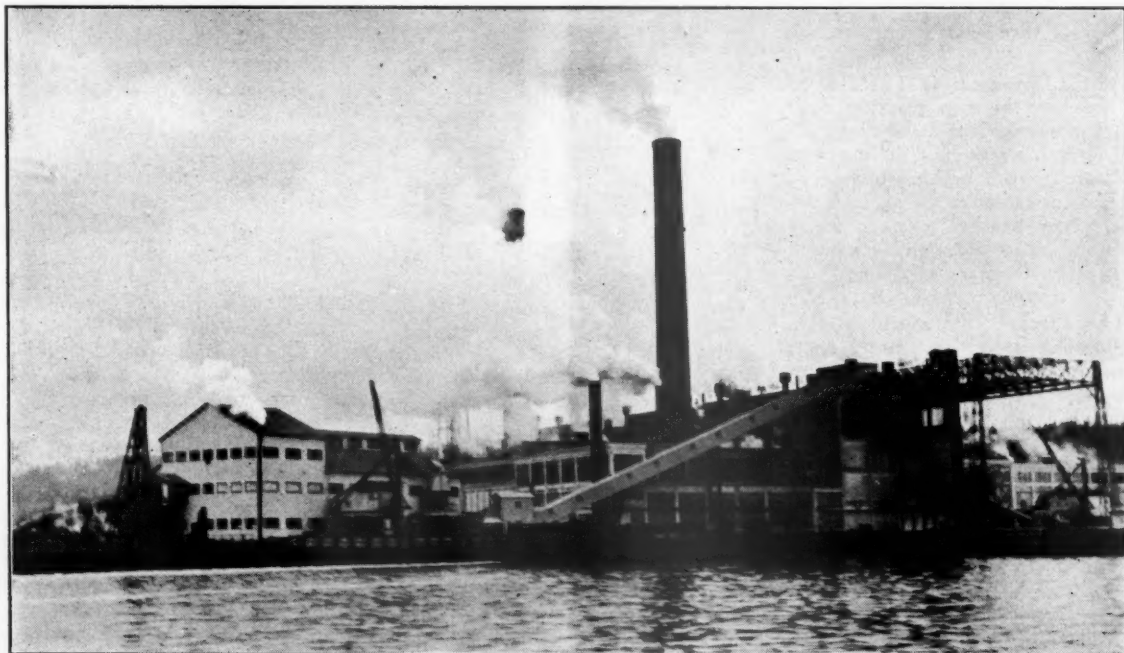
When cut to length, the logs go over a transfer chain to the log deck and to the band mill. This is a 9-foot headrig and has a 60-inch carriage with a 13x16 geared feed. The logs are broken down, and those without bark are sent down the conveyor direct to a transfer to the chipper; those requiring barking are transferred on conveyor chains to

the new type barker which has been installed.

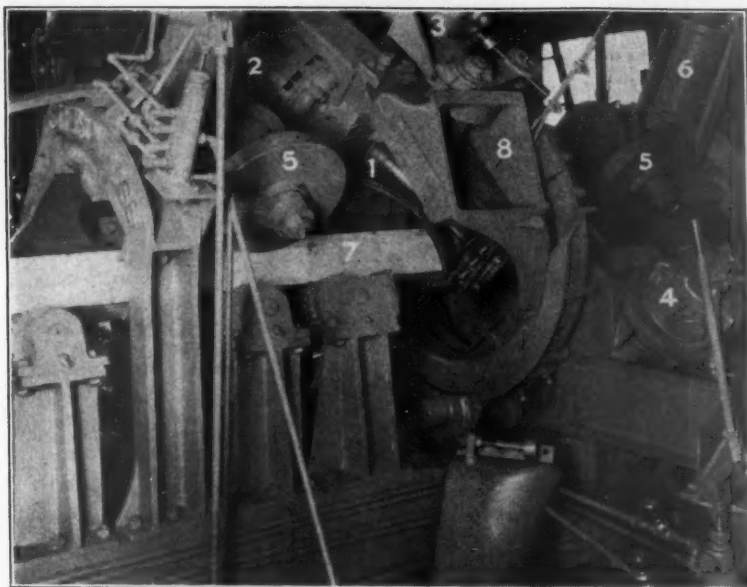
This barker is the kingpin of the mill, the design being centered around it. It is an entirely new development in many respects. The bark is removed by a cutter head, the movement of which is ingeniously arranged so as to give great flexibility in cutting action.

It was designed and built by W. T. Pritchard and Fred Nicholson of the Stetson-Ross Machine Co., Seattle, and is known as the C-Z model Stetson-Ross barker.

In order to understand the operation of the barker, a general description of its design will be of



Exterior view of the new wood mill, showing its location in relation to the pulp mill proper.



Details of the barker with cutting unit exposed. No. 1, concave cutter head; 2, 75 h.p. motor driving head; 3, electric motor by which head is slued around; 4, air motor controlling movement of head around its circle; 5, press rolls holding log for barking; 6, air cylinder operating press rolls; 7, section of a log larger than 28 inches going through barker; 8, opening through which bark is carried to hog by blower system

value. The quartered logs are delivered from transfer chains to a series of driven feed rolls. These are tilted so that the log is held by gravity in the right angle formed by the rolls. Two "kickers" are used to turn the log so that the sawed surfaces fit into the V of the rolls and the bark is in proper position for removal. The log is then driven under the barking unit, much as a stick of lumber is sent through a planer.

As the log enters, it is held down to the base by two pressure rolls which are raised or lowered by air cylinders. These hold it firmly in position for the barking operation. It then passes under the cutter head, then under another set of pressure rolls and on over driven rolls which carry it to the transfer chains feeding the chipper.

The heart of the machine is in the cutting unit. The cutter head is shaped as a concave spool or capstan barrel, its curve being an arc segment of a 28-inch diameter circle. Thus as it is forced against the bark surface on a section of a 28-inch log, the blades fit against the arc perfectly, assuming the circumference of the log to be a perfect circle. The cutter head may be raised or lowered against the log, the movement being controlled by an air motor. It also moves 100 degrees in a circle around the log, so that whether the bark be at the

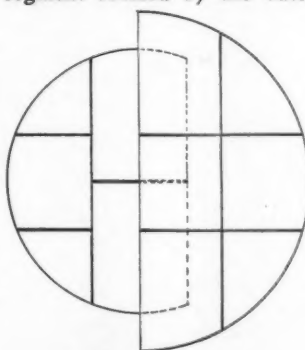
top or on the side, the cutter head may be placed in proper cutting position. This movement is also controlled by an air motor. Air motors are used on these operations because of their flexibility; the range of speed is from 5 to 900 r.p.m., and the motors may be stopped in any position.

Since the cutter head fits the arc segment formed by the outer sur-

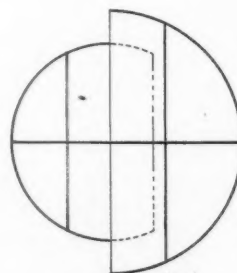
face of a 28-inch log, it is obvious that it will not fit perfectly the surface of a 20-inch log or a 16-inch log. Use of the cutter head in the ordinary way would result in a high percentage of waste on smaller than 28-inch logs. To overcome this, an ingenious arrangement permits the cutter head to be turned or slued around away from its position at right angles to the log, as much as 45 degrees.

The effect of this action will be seen if you hold a silver dollar before your eyes, parallel to them and at right angles to your line of sight, then turning the coin horizontally. It will be observed that the arc formed by the top half of the dollar narrows at the sides, and deepens in the center. While it is true that a perfect arc is not produced, the effect is much less pronounced with a 28-inch circle than with a small circle. Further, a log is never a true circle, hence the variation from a true arc when the cutter head is slued around is immaterial.

Reference to the drawing showing the manner of cutting logs in preparation for barking will give an impression of the relative arc on various diameter logs. In barking those below 28 inches, the cutter head is slued around by an electric motor, shortening the arc and permitting bark removal with practically no waste. The head will not accurately fit logs larger than 28 inches, but the difference is slight, the bark surface presented to the cutter is narrow and on the larger



28" and larger



21" TO 28"



21" and less.

How logs of various sizes are sawed prior to barking; small logs are quartered; medium logs sixthed or eighthed; large logs eighthed or twelfthed.

logs the waste percentage is small. Most of the logs do not run much over 28 inches in this particular mill operation, although logs up to 40 inches may be barked.

The cutter head is driven by a 75 h.p. motor, direct connected, running at 3,600 r.p.m. The feed rolls operate from a 20 h.p. electric motor, giving three speeds forward and one high speed reverse. The reverse is designed to give quick return of the log for any necessary recutting. The machine will also cut in reverse, although this was not specifically intended in designing it. Forward speeds send the log through at 65, 95 or 125 feet per minute.

The log kicker is controlled by a lever at the control station, similar to that used in lumber practice generally. The pressure rolls are raised and lowered by air cylinders operated by another lever. The delicate adjustments of raising and lowering the cutter head, and turning it to

reach the bark, are made by a compensated lever control operating the air motors. The head movements follow the levers, which act as pilots. If one lever is moved one inch, the head raises proportionately and stops there; if the other lever is moved ten degrees, the head moves proportionately around its circle.

Push buttons at the top of the two air motor levers, directly under the operator's thumb, control the slueing of the head and the forward and reverse movement of the feed rolls.

The barked logs pass from the transfer rolls following the cutting unit, to transfer chains which carry them over to the trough leading to the 110-inch chipper. Since the loss in slivers and dust is largely obtained at the end of each piece going into the chipper, and the shorter the pieces going into the chipper the more the waste, the advantage of sending a constant stream of 20-foot logs through the chipper, each one

butted against the one ahead, is obvious.

As a result, it is expected that this new plant will not only furnish a suitable quality of chips for the pulp mill, but will also show a high yield and low waste percentage.

In addition to the 110-inch chipper, an 84-inch chipper is also being installed. The chips are blown to a conveyor belt which carries them to the top of the digester building. Refuse is sent through a hog and then to a belt conveyor to fuel storage. The conveyor housed incline contains two lines of rubber belts, one carrying chips, the other hogged fuel. A derrick has been set up alongside the chipping plant on the dock, to unload fuel barges to the conveyor, with clam-shell buckets replacing the monorail system now in use.

The Port Townsend mill is also supplied with chips from several other plants at strategic locations—Port Gamble, Port Ludlow and Everett, Wash.

WESTERN CANADA'S MOST MODERN BAG PLANT

One of the most modern bag making plants on the Pacific Coast was opened in Vancouver, B. C., several months ago by the Bartram Paper Products Co., Ltd. Its operation is under the direction of C. M. Bartram, who has been in the paper industry for more than 40 years.

Mr. Bartram started in the business as a young man with the E. B.

Eddy Co., Ltd., at Hull, Quebec. For over 30 years he remained on the job in eastern Canada, and his son, C. A. Bartram joined the Eddy company with him. Eight years ago they came to Vancouver, and started the present bag company, first occupying quarters at 1280 Homer Street.

Growing business necessitated the

move to larger quarters, and early last year plans for a new and modern factory were drawn. The plant was built at the site at 333 Woodland Ave., and workmen started installing the machines the first of October. On October 25 the plant was opened for inspection. The new factory represents a 20 per cent increase in floor space, now approxi-



The new Vancouver, B. C. plant of the Bartram Paper Products Co., Ltd.

inating 21,000 square feet, and much finer working conditions in every way.

The plant itself is of two floors, 165 by 66 feet. Construction is of reinforced concrete, with truss roof. Steel sash windows are on all four sides, and natural lighting is further helped by the monitor windows. Artificial lighting is also provided for efficient night working.

Offices are located at the front of the first floor, the remainder of the space being utilized for storage, from eight to ten million bags being kept in stock ready for shipment. On the north side of the warehouse room is the loading platform where trucks load for shipment or deliver supplies. An elevator connects with the second floor on which is located the machine room.

The second floor machine room is designed to eliminate vibration, the flooring being of laminated maple. The battery of bag machines is located near the south windows and on the opposite side of the building are the bag printing machines. In every respect, working conditions are ideal, with plenty of daylight, sufficient room for efficient work, ease in handling paper rolls and finished bags, and space for future expansion.

A steam boiler with oil burner

furnishes heat for the offices and for the fan-regulated heating units in the machine room. Compressed air lines have been provided for rapid cleaning of the machines and for compressing paper bag bundles.

The bag machines are capable of making all sizes of bags from the smallest to the 50-lb. flour containers. Printing presses are provided for one, two or three color work, and the mats and casts for these are produced right in the plant. For printing with aniline inks on the high speed three-color press, the company makes its own rubber plates.

Adhesives are prepared in a separate room, where a boiler, and cooking and mixing vats have been installed.

A wide variety of products is produced in the Bartram plant, including self-opening automatic grocery bags in the following brands "Totem," light kraft; "White Totem," white sulphite; "Western," light manila; "Pacific," medium kraft, and "Coast," heavy kraft; S. B. heavy kraft flour and lime sacks, poultry bags and hardware and nail bags; notion bags, glassine bags, candy bags, Bartram shopping bags, duplex tea and coffee bags (plain, fancy and embossed), millinery bags, and the following paper bag

specialties: bread, sandwich, pie, cake, potato chip, peanut and jelly powder bags, carton liners, lard liners, and all kinds of greaseproof parchment and waxed paper bags. The company has also recently started making jute sack liners.

Distributors for B. C. are Columbia Paper Company, Ltd., of Vancouver and Victoria; the Norfolk Paper Company, Ltd., Vancouver, and the Vancouver Pacific Paper Company, Ltd., Vancouver; and in Alberta and Saskatchewan the Hudson Paper Company, Ltd.

Export business is growing rapidly, particularly in Empire markets, and the company's output is encountering an increasingly popular demand in many widely removed parts of the world.

Among the markets to which these products are despatched are the Bermudas and Bahamas, British Honduras, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad; the African markets of Northern Rhodesia, Kenya Colony and Mombassa; Central American ports, Peru and Ecuador, Montserrat in the British Leeward Islands, and Singapore in India.

C. M. Bartram, founder of the company, is president, and C. A. Bartram is sales manager. S. G. Gourlay is vice-president and Earle S. Gourlay is secretary-treasurer.

Paper Processing Taxes May Be Revised

Vigorous protests against imposition of the processing tax on paper products have resulted in a decision by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to hold a public hearing in Washington, D. C., January 25, to determine whether or not the processing tax upon cotton is causing or will cause to cotton processors disadvantages in competition from paper products by reason of excessive shifts in consumption between such products.

Unless this situation is found to exist, there will be no justification for continuance of this tax, under the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The compensating rate of tax upon paper for specified uses now in effect to prevent competitive disadvantages to cotton processors is 2.04 cents per pound weight of paper on its first domestic processing into multi-walled paper bags; 3.36 cents per pound weight of paper on the first domestic processing of coated paper into coated paper bags;

2.14 cents per pound weight of open-mesh paper fabric, on the first domestic processing of open-mesh paper fabric into open-mesh paper bags; 0.715 cents per pound weight of paper on its first domestic processing of paper into paper towels; and 4.06 cents per pound weight of paper on the first domestic processing of paper into gummed paper tape.

The tax on multi-walled paper bags is not compensatory but confiscatory, since it will result in the elimination of these bags for certain uses, as in carbon bags. On cement bags, etc., it is extremely unfair, being at least six times that of the equivalent cotton unit, on the basis of utility life.

Many types of gummed tape which are taxed are not at all competitive with cotton twine, and are used for purposes to which cotton twine is not suited.

The tax on paper towels is also grossly unfair. There has been no excessive shift in consumption; nor

is there likely to be because of the cotton processing tax; the tax amounts to 10 per cent on the sales value, whereas the tax on cotton towels used by towel service companies will average only 1.82 per cent, and still will not be fully effective for at least two years; any benefit to the cotton farmer would be more than offset by injury to farmers selling pulpwood from their farms; it is a tax against sanitation as afforded by paper towels.

The results of the hearing cannot be foretold, but on the evidence at hand, revision or complete elimination of the taxes on paper products for the benefit of the cotton farmer appears to be in order.

As one paper industry executive recently said, "the cotton industry under NRA has benefitted more quickly and to greater extent than any other industry. It is in much better financial condition than the paper industry. They are levying a tax on a crippled industry to help a recovered industry. Reason. Look at the number of senators and politicians of the South that testified before Wallace. They have votes in Congress and in convention."

NEW PROPAGANDA DIRECTED AT U. S. PULP INDUSTRY

Shall We Close Our Pulp Mills and Make Bushwhackers of Our Skilled Employees, So New Foreign Producers Can Swallow What Little We Have Left of Our Domestic Market?

Just about the time it seems that the pulp and paper industry of the United States has received its full quota of buffets and has survived them, something else usually comes along to deliver another body blow. Now comes the wildest, most vicious scheme of all to date, which by its very absurdity tends to disarm opposition, making it doubly dangerous.

The proposal has been made that in order to help trade with Russia, the United States pulp industry be shut completely down, its workers be sent to the woods to plant trees, and our pulp requirements be supplied by Soviet mills.

The exact origin of the suggestion is not yet known, but our patriotic newspapers have been active in spreading it. The proposal has been printed as a serious and sensible plan, in all parts of the country. It has appeared in columns of comment such as "The National Whirligig" in the New York Evening Post, "Behind the News" in the Seattle Star. It has in fact been publicized in similar columns throughout the nation as only a group of organized newspaper publishers could do.

Text of the Plan

This is what it says:

"Wood-Pulp—A plan with far-reaching effects on the wood-pulp industry will be introduced at the next session of Congress. Local insiders understand it has a good chance of going through.

"The plan involves putting all our domestic wood-pulp companies out of business for ten years. Their employes would be taken over by the government to do reforestation instead of deforestation during that period. The companies themselves would be compensated by payments from the government equal to their average annual earnings for the past ten years with no effort required on their part.

"Then the government would import wood-pulp from Russia to the extent of the average domestic production at a price equal to average domestic cost. These imports would

not be paid for in cash but would be credited instead against the Kerensky or such other pre-Soviet debts as the Soviets choose to recognize. The Soviets would be persuaded to make this arrangement by concessions in other directions and it is understood that the matter was favorably discussed when Litvinoff was here.

"Final step: The government sells its Russian wood-pulp at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the plan and probably cheaper than Canadian pulp.

"Expected results:

1. Conservation of natural resources in the grand manner.
2. Recognition and part payment of debts everyone thought were dead.
3. The wheels of Russian trade speeded up.
4. American pulp companies to get more money for doing nothing than they have earned in the past few years.
5. The labor involved to be employed in constructive projects.
6. The plan doesn't cost the government a penny (at least in theory), and
7. American newspapers will get their newsprint cheaper because the Canadians will have to lower prices to meet competition.

"Which seems to leave everybody happy except the Canadians."

Absurd? Certainly, but none the less, dangerous.

The scheme is so ridiculous that it may be dismissed with a laugh, and yet some day we might wake up to find it enacted into law. On the other hand, it may merely be a smoke screen behind which the newspaper publishers are preparing their defenses against any newsprint price increase that would cover the cost of production. Still another possible source of support is among mid-west and eastern manufacturers of steel and metal products who would be perfectly willing to trade off the pulp and paper industry of this country in return for markets in the U. S. S. R.

The challenge must be taken up before the propaganda gains headway among uninformed people.

No definite information is available as to the total pulp or newsprint production of the Soviet Union, but it is believed that no surplus exists for export to the United States. All information to date indicates that the great increase in literacy during the past few years, the growth of book and newspaper publishing, the enlargement of school facilities, have strained the facilities of Soviet pulp and paper mills to meet the demand.

Wood Pulp, or Pulp Wood?

The suspicion must be entertained that a misunderstanding by sponsors of the plan and by newspaper writers as to the difference between wood pulp and pulp wood, is responsible for the belief that the U. S. S. R. could replace our domestic pulp industry. It is true that a certain amount of Soviet pulp wood has been coming into eastern ports, notably Albany, N. Y., and it is possible that the quantity might be increased in the future without greatly injuring the domestic industry. In November, 1933, such imports amounted to 3,004 tons valued at \$27,039, out of a total of 65,621 cords valued at \$423,657, the remainder coming from Canada. Should the Soviets entirely replace these Canadian pulp wood shipments, the total would still be but a drop in the bucket of international trade.

The total of wood pulp would certainly be a considerable item, but how the Soviet is to produce the tonnage necessary for our market has not been revealed.

The program may be to lend them enough money to build enough plants to produce enough pulp to export enough tonnage to the United States to supply our needs. Something along the line of what happened during the war when we were busy shipping money and men abroad, and our increased pulp and paper demands were met by expansion of the industry in Scandinavian

countries, which later had the effect of strangling most of the breath out of our domestic industry.

It is doubtful that this plan will appeal to the workers in the pulp and paper industry. The employees' organizations should be on guard and immediately protest such movements, no matter how fanciful. The prospect of thousands of skilled pulp and paper mill workers flocking to the forests with axe and saw like C. C. C. laborers, so that Russia may ship us wood pulp without hindrance, is not a pleasant one.

Into the office of the Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry have come copies of this propaganda from many different newspapers. One of them, from Bellingham, Wash., a city whose major industries are sawmilling and wood pulp manufacture, was accompanied by a letter worth reprinting. It follows:

"Regarding the enclosed clipping from the Bellingham Herald of January first. If such an outrageous plan is being considered cannot something be done before it is too late? If any further reforestation work is necessary at present, some of the unemployed thousands had better be given the work than to destroy the jobs of the skilled pulp employes and put them at 'made for the occasion' reforestation work.

"After ten years of idleness with no trained help, no markets and facing well developed Russian cheap labor competition, could our mills ever resume? And what of the employes whose lives would be ruined by such a ghastly plan?

"Probably the newspapers cannot be expected to oppose it, but labor group in all industries, the pulp men and even the unemployed might help. If enough opposition is expressed, isn't there a chance of preventing it?

"Yours truly,
"MRS. PETER PARENT."

During these changing times extra vigilance must be maintained if the industry is to be protected from further extreme and unfair methods of competition, if not entirely eliminated.

Other Movements

The necessity for this is illustrated by a movement started in Cleveland some month's ago for the recognition of Russia and for the securing of Soviet orders for steel and metal products manufactured in the Cleveland area, to be paid for by imports of lumber and pulp wood or wood pulp.

Speaker Rainey of the House of Representatives, who comes from a section of the country not at all interested in the welfare of the forest industries, is quoted as saying recently that in consideration of business which we would do with Russia, we can well afford to extend to them the privilege of marketing large quantities of lumber and wood pulp in this country.

Another example of the willingness of some sections of the nation to trade off our basic forest industries for Russian business is found in an address made by Kenneth M. Donaldson, a professor of mining engineering at the Case School of Applied Science, at Cleveland on December 18, 1933. He is quoted as saying "Cleveland manufacturers can have contracts for at least \$30,000,000 worth of orders, and can put from 10,000 to 15,000 men to work filling them if proper credits are extended to Russia.

"Russia will not default and will buy American goods if we purchase pulp wood and lumber in return, the only products we can buy in sufficient volume without seriously affecting home industries."

Would Hit 120,000 Men

Professor Donaldson estimated that 120,000 American lumbermen might be thrown out of employment by such imports, but said that this number could more than be absorbed by the government in preventing our 4,400,000,000 board feet of forest fire loss every year. At any rate, he added, this figure is more than offset by those working to fill Russian orders and the greater employment because of the spending power of these workers.

Very generous of the professor, and, we might add, very inconsistent!

It is understood that Professor Rex Tugwell, as a member of the President's Executive Commercial Policy Committee, has recently submitted a report which represents a survey of industries with a view to determining:

1. the economic suitability of the industry to the country as measured by efficiency;
2. possible contribution of the industry to national defense;
3. wage scales and general social utility;
4. number of employes and total investment in the industry;
5. geographical distribution of the industry;
6. alternate sources of supply and dependence of effective operation of the industry on others.

The report was presented to the President for use in shaping a long-time policy on tariffs and international trade, which the President is planning to submit to Congress.

The recommendations as to the pulp and paper industry have not yet been revealed. The results of the investigation may well be watched and checked, lest some fine theory of economics, good in the abstract but ruinous to domestic industry in practice, be foisted upon pulp and paper manufacturers.

What Pulp Industry Offers

The present trend of government policy seems to be to relieve unemployment by government projects, depending on private industry to gradually absorb these workers. If the administration is looking for possibilities of greater industrial employment, it would do well to consider the facts recently gathered by a leading pulp manufacturer, who pointed out that pulp and paper products are imported to an annual value of nearly \$200,000,000, representing 7,000,000 cords in wood equivalent; that the labor involved in this importation would equal approximately 200,000 men directly engaged in forests, mines, shops and manufacturing establishments; that indirect labor, representing rail and water transportation to consuming centers equals about \$35,000,000; that replacement of these imports by domestic production would give opportunity for capital investment totalling \$313,215,000 and would consume 6,652,000,000 K.W.H. of electrical energy.

Given reasonable consideration and protection, these benefits can and will be secured for the nation by the pulp and paper industry.

Yet there are those who would trade off our forest industries and chase their workers into the brush, in order to do a bit of export business with the Soviet Union on long-term credits.

PAGENSTECHER NOW WITH NEKOOSA EDWARDS

Felix Pagenstecher, who was recently president of Hawley Pulp & Paper Co. for about a year, has been appointed vice president of Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards, Wisconsin. It is understood he is to have charge of sales. He is moving his family to Port Edwards.

PLANNING COUNCIL TO AID INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

One of the most important legislative acts in many years, as far as Northwest industry is concerned, was enacted by the special session of the Washington Legislature when it passed the Magnuson bill creating the Washington State Planning Council.

Adoption of this act constitutes a vital step in the program of orderly and economically sound development of the vast natural resources of the state. The wise use of these resources both from the standpoint of the basic major industries involved, and of the people of the state, is one of the major objects. The protection of these resources and their dependent industries against future shortage, the highest possible utilization of our raw materials, the coordination of all major industries in one planned program of state development, will be sought by this body.

Fostered by Miller Freeman

Spurred by a desire to bring into harmonious relationship the industrial and economic forces within the state, working toward a common goal of maximum development on a sensible basis, this movement was started several months ago by Miller Freeman, publisher of Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry and other industrial journals, together with other leading public-spirited citizens of the state. It has long been felt that only through co-ordination of the various industrial factors involved, can the future economic and industrial life of the state be assured of permanence and stability. Leading men have resolved that the mistakes of other and older states in destroying their natural resources through unthinking exploitation, shall not be repeated in the Northwest.

It is obvious, for instance, that depletion of the forest resources not only results in loss to the forest products industries, but also ruins other businesses seemingly unrelated. Cut-over timberlands without proper provision for the future bring floods to the agricultural lowlands; fisheries are injured by the unthinking destruction of the timber on watersheds; water power resources

are made less valuable; wild life is forced from its natural habitat. Only through the harmonious development of all these interests can maximum development for the common good be obtained.

The Washington State Planning Council is being set up to assure the people that they shall realize the greatest possible benefit from the natural, agricultural, industrial and other resources of the state, including (a) agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry, (b) communication and transportation facilities, (c) electrical energy, (d) fisheries, (e) forests, (f) industrial and commercial establishments, (g) lands, (h) mines and minerals, (i) rivers and harbors, (j) water and water power, (k) wild life, and recreational facilities.

The Council will consist of nine members appointed by the governor. They will be public-spirited citizens, serving without pay, but repaid actual and necessary expenses in performing their duty. Terms will be for six years, three members being replaced every two years. Members shall be removed only for cause.

The body is empowered and required to make inquiries, investigations, and surveys of the resources of the state; to formulate plans for the conservation of such resources and their planned and systematic utilization and development; to co-operate with federal and other public agencies in such planning. The Council, or any member, may hold public hearings and compel attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence.

To Cover Three States

Similar bodies are being set up in the states of Oregon and Idaho, and it is hoped that a Pacific Northwest regional plan will soon be set up covering the three Northwest states.

Under the new legislation the State Planning Council will undertake a broad fact-finding program, an accurate inventory of the natural resources to the end that natural resource industries may chart a true course for the future with assurance of stability and permanence.

Leading men in the forest, fishery and pulp industries, publishers, merchants, bankers, educators, lawyers and public officials have been quick to sense the need of gathering all the facts in regard to the state's industrial resources and then laying out a plan of future development. The plan has the warm approval of President Roosevelt and the hearty endorsement of Senator Dill.

Work with Federal Agencies

The Council will be an important aid to the federal government in planning public works in the Northwest, and in rounding out these activities so that maximum of good may be obtained, without undue emphasis on one phase and neglect of another. At present many worthwhile public projects are under way in the Northwest, including the important power projects at Grand Coulee and at Bonneville. The work of the Council will be of very real value in preparing the way for orderly industrial development to utilize the immense amount of power that will be generated at these two dams. Since the State of Washington alone has greater water power resources than any other state in the nation, the necessity of industrial planning so as to properly utilize this potential power is obvious.

The importance of this movement to the pulp and paper industry is great. The investment of millions in plants and other facilities necessary for manufacture, can be justified only if there is adequate assurance of continued supply of raw material, power, etc. Without planned development, there is danger of depletion of these supplies, and the industry might some day go the way it has in other sections of the country.

The work of the State Planning Council and of the regional council for the Northwest will undoubtedly be in future an important factor in the further development of pulp and paper manufacture on the Pacific Coast.

Press comment has been universally favorable. Enactment of the Magnuson bill creating the council is generally regarded as the outstanding achievement of the special legislative session.

Fir-Tex Strikes Snag; Millingtons Resign

A diet of hog fuel has apparently caused some indigestion at the Fir-Tex Insulating Board Co., St. Helens, Ore.

Since its birth the plant has done none too well, coming into being just at a time when demand and prices were both receding. From time to time an injection of \$100,000 or so by Charles E. Dant has enabled the plant to resume operations for a few weeks. Mr. Dant would take the output and dispose of it, then put up the money for another run. This sort of thing has gone on for several years, it is said.

The dose of hog fuel just about terminated its career under its original ownership and brought about the resignation of A. E. Millington, general manager and inventor of the Fir-Tex formula, and that of his son, Carl Millington. Whether the mill can come back and whether the bond holders will continue to hold off are moot questions.

A few months ago prospects for Fir-Tex were about as promising as they ever had been, if not more so. A. E. Millington, fighting against heavy odds, had won a sizable government order for building board to be used in CCC winter camp construction. Against a government requirement of 175 lbs. tensile strength, the Fir-Tex boards submitted had tested out around 250 lbs. So impressed were Army officials with the quality of the board that it was understood future specifications were to read "Fir-Tex or equal."

The mill was started up and began turning out the required quantity of product to fill this and other orders. It was speeded up to make a production record and keep down costs in order to show a fair margin of profit. When the supply of fir chips ran short and could not be immediately replenished, it is reported that hog fuel was substituted. The resultant drop from 250 lbs. tensile strength to 125 lbs. undoubtedly would have been discovered at once but for the fact that the testing gauge depended upon to check the product was off. Subsequently four employees signed an affidavit to the effect that it had been tampered with.

The sub-standard quality of the

boards brought a federal rejection of them and lost the mill its prospects for the time of participating in other government business.

A. E. Millington was in Chicago at the time and Carl Millington also was absent when the government rejected a shipment of the Fir-Tex boards. The upshot of the whole matter was that both Millingtons resigned. A. E. Millington, who was not held responsible for the error, was urged to continue, especially in view of the fact that he had a considerable investment in the project. He declined. R. W. Simmeral, electrical engineer at the plant, was put in charge and completed the run, producing a highly satisfactory product.

Mr. Millington's resignation was much regretted. Some time ago a large Pacific Northwest paper mill operator who has managed to keep his plants busy throughout the depression, had an idea he should be able to suggest some improvements for the plan. He spent three days going carefully over the Fir-Tex plant, examining every operation closely. At the end of this inspection he reported to one of the officers of the Fir-Tex Insulating Board Co. that the plant was the nearest to mechanically perfect he had ever seen.

On top of the bad news from the Army came a piece of good news which has caused the stockholders, who have long since written the holdings down to a fraction of their original investment, to take hope again.

After a very thorough test of Fir-Tex a southern concern placed a sizable order for the board, reporting that it had been found superior to any other board for its particular purpose, insulating in connection with the manufacture of beer. This superiority was due not alone to high insulating quality but also to low capillary attraction.

If the market for building and insulating boards will just improve a little and prices go up slightly, though they do not even approach the prices prevalent when the mill was under construction, stockholders have hopes to carry on and eventually get Fir-Tex on a better financial basis.

GOVERNMENT LOANS TO BUY FOREIGN NEWSPRINT?

The Publishers' Finance Corporation was organized January 6 in Raleigh, N. C., to borrow money from the RFC. Applications for loans of more than one million dollars are already on hand from publishers in North and South Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida and Pennsylvania.

The first question that ought to be asked of publishers requesting Uncle Sam to loan them money is where they buy their newsprint.

Will the money they receive be spent in this country for newsprint or will they continue to send it to foreign countries employing foreign workmen to manufacture the only product these publishers use?

DENMAN ON TRIP

Don S. Denman, vice-president and logging manager for the Crown Willamette interests, left Seattle the middle of January for a month's trip to Washington, D. C., and New York City.

RICHVALE MILL PLANS PROGRESSING

Completion of the Pacific Coast Pulp & Paper Corp. plant at Richvale, Calif., appears possible, following announcement of a plan to sell stock totalling \$563,500. Stock sale was to start January 10. Notice of intent to issue 4,508 shares of preferred stock at \$100 per share, 4,508 shares of common stock at \$25 per share, and 5,000 shares of bonus or promotion stock, was recently filed with the Federal Trade Commission.

D. M. Thompson is president of the company and Dr. A. J. Lofgren, Chico, is secretary. Dr. Lofgren told a representative of Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry that about \$200,000 was needed to complete the plant and that "we have every hope of getting definitely into operation this year."

Construction of the plant was started several years ago but got only as far as the foundation, some metal building framework and an office building.

The company will operate under the Swan patents which cover the manufacture of paper from 100 per cent rice straw, and also 75 per cent rice straw and 25 per cent wood pulp.

The same process is used by the Commercial Pulp & Paper Co. of Orange, Texas, which plant closed down early this year after operating for some time.

HARRY ANDREWS COMES OUT OF THE NORTH

Harry Andrews, chief chemist for the Powell River Co., Ltd., arrived in Vancouver, B. C., from Powell River on New Years, for a visit in a milder climate. He journeyed on to Seattle and Portland, and at last reports was basking in the sunshine of California.

MITCHELL AT PORT MELLON

W. Mitchell, of the Columbia River Paper Mills, Vancouver, Wash., is visiting British Columbia and making his headquarters at Port Mellon, B. C.

DAVIES IN EAST

D. B. Davies, manager of the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co., Shelton, Wash., left recently for the East, where he underwent an operation to remove the cause of throat trouble lately experienced.

KETCHEN ON TRIP TO JAMAICA

W. L. Ketchen, manager of the Port Alice plant of the British Columbia Pulp & Paper Co., has gone to Jamaica on a visit, and will be gone three months.

Both plants of the company are operating full time, according to Lawrence Killam, president. Log stocks on hand are sufficient to last until spring.

BELL-IRVING RETURNS

R. Bell-Irving of the Powell River Co., Ltd., is back from Australia after an extended tour. His travels are taking him away from the office again, however, this time to Texas. Mr. Bell-Irving is making his home in Vancouver now, and has moved into the house formerly occupied by Frank Youngman of Pacific Mills, Ltd., incidentally, close by Lawrence Killam's residence.

JACK JOHNSON CONVALESCING IN CALIFORNIA

Jack Johnson, paper mill superintendent, Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., Oregon City, Ore., is recovering from pneumonia and spending some weeks in southern California before returning to the plant.

WARD MAKES HOLE IN ONE

George Ward, president of Ward, Davis & Dunn, recently made a hole in one on the golf course of the Recreation Park in Long Beach, Calif. It is believed that Mr. Ward is the only man in the paper industry possessing one of the prized buttons awarded for this feat.

A TAPPI Message for 1934 From Your Chairman

The year 1934 is especially greeted by members of the Pacific Division of TAPPI as bringing to us the Convention of full North American membership. This Convention should give us the greatest opportunity we shall have had to serve the industry as a whole, to increase our knowledge, and to build up the membership of our Division. Preliminary plans are already being made, and we are assured of support from many directions to help us make this the best Convention in the history of TAPPI.

Our own Spring meeting will help us to develop ideas and take advantage of suggestions which are desired from each member of our Division; consequently, we should look forward to making our Spring Session a full meeting of all members. With the promise of a large gathering then our commercial friends will make a special effort to make this Spring meeting of outstanding interest.

It is hoped that the day and place of meeting may be announced very soon.

We appreciate the co-operation we have received from the Pacific Pulp and Paper Industry Magazine in the past, and feel particularly grateful for the support assured to us from you during this year.

LAWRENCE KILLAM,
Chairman,
Pacific Section of TAPPI

RAYMOND GOES EAST BY PANAMA

W. L. Raymond, vice-president in charge of the Seattle office of the Olympic Forest Products Co. and affiliated mills, left January 1 aboard the Santa Paula for New York. He was accompanied by Mrs. Raymond, and expected to be gone for a month or more.

ELMER HERB ON OCEAN TRIP

Elmer Herb of the Westminster Paper Mills, Ltd., New Westminster, B. C., went east recently on one of the Grace liners, going to New York via the Panama Canal. He is coming back by rail, calling on their trade en route, west from Montreal.

Authoritative reports are to the effect that Mr. Herb would not be a good navy man, being subject to that peculiar malady which causes ships' passengers to avoid the dining saloon.

SIDNEY LEE IN EAST

Sidney Lee, San Francisco, cellophane sales promotion manager for Zellerbach Paper Co., was on an eastern trip in January.

HERB AND ARMS ATTEND CHICAGO TISSUE MEET

Two westerners attended code meetings in Chicago Dec. 11, 12 and 13 of the toilet and towel division of the National Association of Manufacturers of Tissue Paper. These two were Paul Herb of the Pacific Coast Paper Mills, Bellingham, and L. J. Arms, San Francisco, sales manager of the toilet tissue and towel division of the Crown Willamette Paper Co. and also western representative of the National Paper Products Sales Co.

Following the Chicago meeting Mr. Arms went to Carthage, N. Y., where he attended the annual meeting of the eastern division of the National Paper Products Co.

"AMERICA SELF-CONTAINED"

A Book by Samuel Crowther Pointing Out Our
Opportunity to Become Self-Sustaining
and Create a Perfect National Freedom

"America Self-Contained"—the ideal envisioned by outstanding citizens of the nation since George Washington wore a suit of homespun at his inaugural to encourage domestic industry—the doctrine that points the way for the United States out of the slough of international depression—the movement which now is gaining support from the leading minds of the country and is emerging from nebulous idealism to a solid program of action. That is the story told by Samuel Crowther, economist, interpreter of national trends, in his new book "America Self-Contained".

We who believe ourselves the free men of the world, who suppose that the United States guides its own course in its own affairs, are but half slave, half free, Mr. Crowther says. Despite our much-vaunted freedom, our entanglements in foreign affairs, in international finance, in world trade have brought us to our knees in the determination of our own destiny. Now we must face the question as to whether we will cast aside the principles of the founders of our country, throw ourselves into the international battle royal, and ultimately accept a standard of life fixed by the lowest common denominator of the world's standards.

Our Opportunity

In "America Self-Contained", Samuel Crowther points out the alternate course. We have, he says, 120,000,000 people speaking a common language and striving to find a common ideal—natural resources of almost infinite extent and variety—human technical resources which can put to use these natural resources and also create for us by synthesis the few materials which we need and do not possess—ample means to exchange and diffuse such wealth as we may choose to create. We have all the ingredients for a perfect freedom. We have now our opportunity to become self-sustaining.

Foreign trade as we have known it is dead, he says. Every nation is trying to "buy national", to keep foreign goods out of its own market, while at the same time trying

to push goods into some foreign market. The old international trade is gone, permanently gone, in the same manner as the whaling trade, and has just about as much chance of being restored to its former glory.

The economic set-up of the world has entirely changed. The United States, once an exporter of raw materials and an importer of manufactured goods, now has a surplus of both. England no longer depends entirely on foreign sources for food. The natural exchange of goods between nations is no longer natural, because each one now can supply the major part of its own raw materials and finished products as well. The advance of science has enabled each nation to supply its own needs without dependence on any other. At the same time, the financiers and internationalists have gone backward, shuffling over lost ground, trying to erect a permanent structure on shifting sands.

The Case for Nationalism

Mr. Crowther's book ably sets forth the case for nationalism, on the basis of economic history. Going back to the early days of the nation, he tells of the struggle for independence both political and economic, of the trends of our tariffs, trade and economic thought. He analyzes the changing nature of our international trade from its beginning to the present time, pointing out that while we have had a tariff principle, we have never had a real tariff policy. We have kept accounts on our foreign trade, but never have considered our invisible imports, nor cast our accounts to learn our real standing.

The great awakening to our position of dependency on foreign sources came during the World War, when we found that control of certain supplies by foreign countries had serious reactions in the United States. Not only could we import only at the will of the exporting nation, but in most cases we were at their mercy as far as price was concerned.

Those in the pulp and paper industry know well the situation which resulted during the war when for-

eign producers doubled and redoubled the price of pulp and paper at their pleasure.

The classic example of dyestuffs and nitrates serves well to illustrate the point in the book. Under this pressure, scientists found new sources of supply, new substitutes, and in every country it was the same, with devastating results to the future of international trade. Nations found they need not be dependent in the future.

"Caesar Drunk"

In the period following the war the United States went into foreign trade in a big way, promoting foreign markets in such a way as to destroy them as they were created, and setting forces in action to destroy her home market as well. Through loans, foreign branches of American factories, shipping machinery so that other nations might make the products we sell them, foolishness in foreign debts and finances, our bankers set in motion a series of entanglements which hold great danger. As Mr. Crowther expresses it, we were "Caesar Drunk".

He describes the period following the war as a series of "crusades", the Crusade of the Doves of Peace, the Crusade of the Salesmen, the Crusade of the Bankers, and the Crusade of the Captains of Industry. Through these, particularly the crusade of the bankers, we not only impaired our ability to finance our own domestic business, but also placed control of our money market and consequently of our domestic business and our price level, in the hands of foreigners. As a result, we are today much less of a creditor nation than is commonly supposed, and we may soon find ourselves a debtor nation.

Is foreign trade worth the candle? Real doubt of commonly accepted theories as to the importance of foreign trade is raised by the facts set forth by Mr. Crowther. Much foreign trade, he shows, merely results in giving goods the benefit of sea air. What is free trade? A myth, says Mr. Crowther, a classical economic illusion, which England has fostered but never practiced in actuality.

War debts, too, come in for discussion in "America Self-Contained". The fallaciousness of the theories of trading our war debt claims for armament reductions, for commercial concessions, or for territories, is demonstrated. Debt can-

cellation, he believes, would not open export markets of the world, but would close them all until we lowered our standard of living.

The answer, it is asserted, lies in developing our home markets, in setting up a new set of international trade books in which every item is entered, so that we may know the exact standing at all times, in becoming self-contained in all essentials. No drastic form of isolation is recommended, but a sensible, orderly development within our

country, along a reasonable and consistent policy of nationalism.

"America Self-Contained" is a book of exceptional interest to every man in the Pacific Coast industry. It presents a basis on which may be developed a common bond of thought among men whose interest lies in American industry.

"America Self-Contained," by Samuel Crowther, is published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., and the price is \$2.00.

Graustein Describes International Paper as "Servant of Canada"

An interesting account of the activities of the Canadian International Paper Co. is contained in the December issue of our valued contemporary Pulp and Paper of Canada.

It is pointed out that from a group of separate subsidiaries of the International Paper Co. there has evolved a single organization, the Canadian International Paper Co., controlling and operating three large newsprint mills, and two large sulphite pulp mills in Canada, and a big newsprint plant in Newfoundland. The value of the products of these mills exported to other countries contribute over \$25,000,000 to the trade balance of Canada and Newfoundland.

Newsprint Transferred

Archibald R. Graustein, president of the International Paper and Power Co., Canadian International Paper Co. and associated organizations, is described as coming to Canada "as counsel to a Boston banking group which had sold the company's bonds". The growth and development of International under his direction is said to "have few parallels in the business world. For many years International had been an important producer of newsprint in the United States. Today, largely as a result of the undertakings which Mr. Graustein has sponsored, most of the company's newsprint production has been transferred to Canada and Newfoundland."

In an article signed by Mr. Graustein, he describes the company as a "servant of Canada", and says that they are proud that the properties are not only for the purpose of earning a return on the investment, but also to justify that return

by a full measure of service to the communities and to the country in which they operate. He points out that they have done everything possible to insure these communities against being forced at any time to close down through inability to meet competition, and that the plants have not been permitted to suffer from lack of sufficient working capital.

He emphasizes that the men in charge are almost entirely Canadians and men of Newfoundland, saying that "after all, the function of the property is to convert the labor of the community through wages into the necessities and comforts of life." They have sought "to serve not only the communities in which we operate, but all newsprint-making communities and properties. That has been in regard to the maintenance of the market for newsprint."

They are large employers of labor in Canada and Newfoundland, he says, "Present employees number approximately 5,000, exclusive of men employed in wood operations who number up to as many as 15,000 and average through the year perhaps 5,000." He goes on to say that in 1933 they cut about 1,250,000 cords of wood, some 200,000 more than the average for the last five years; that the output of the company will total about 686,000 tons of newsprint and bleached sulphite pulp in 1933 as compared with 684,000 tons in 1929; that the company has invested approximately \$300,000,000 in Canada and Newfoundland.

Not "Too American"

E. A. Charlton, vice-president and manager of manufacturing, writes on the development of the organization, challenging "the criticism

sometimes leveled at us — that we are 'too American'." He "points with pride" to the inclusion of so many Canadians in the organization, and says that "the president of the Southern Kraft Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary and the largest kraft paper company in the world, is Mr. R. J. Cullen, a Canadian."

In his article, Mr. Charlton reveals they are making plans for the further concentration of manufacturing policy, manufacturing direction and purchasing headquarters in Canada. This is further developed in an article by Earle Weaver, manager of the purchasing department, International Paper Co., who says that "Canada is our natural source of supply for our Canadian operations" and that "for the year 1932, 85 per cent of our total purchases for Canadian operations was obtained from Canadian companies". Not including purchases of wood or the amounts paid out in wages "we bought \$6,000,000 of Canadian goods in 1932, a poor year".

Practically the entire issue of the journal is given to a full description of the operations of International in Canada and Newfoundland, and detailed articles concerning each mill and their various subsidiaries.

GEO. BERKEY RECOVERING FROM ILLNESS

George P. Berkey, vice president, Crown Willamette Paper Co., has been seriously ill for more than a month, but is now sufficiently recovered to be able to attend to some business at home and be at the office a short time each day. Early in December Mr. Berkey was forced to his bed, having contracted pleural pneumonia. He is expected back to his office soon.

* * *

ST. HELENS HAS FINE OPERATING RECORD

St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co., St. Helens, Ore., says Max Oberdorfer, president and manager, has operated continuously since the machinery was first set in operation eight years ago. Mr. Oberdorfer is much interested in the Bonneville Dam and the resulting cheap power. "Power is a big factor in the expense of making paper and with cheap power in sight a competitive trade barrier will be equalized. The difference in freight from the Pacific Coast to the eastern and mid-western states will have been removed, which will make it possible to compete with mills in the south and east upon a more even basis."

HAWKEY VISITS ENGLAND

William Hawkey, accompanied by Mrs. Hawkey, recently returned from a trip to England. Mr. Hawkey is manager of the Sumner, Wash., plant of Fibreboard Products, Inc. The trip was for pleasure.

NEW S. F. PAPER HOUSE

Eugene S. Elkus, Jr., and Richard J. Elkus, brothers formerly connected with the Zellerbach Paper Co., have opened a new northern California paper distributing house. The company is known as the Elkus Paper Co., and is located at 1274 Folsom St., San Francisco.

GEORGE GUNN FLIES EAST

George Gunn, vice-president Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., Everett, left Seattle early in January, flying to Chicago on a business trip.

MARTIN ON JOB AFTER ILLNESS

J. B. Martin, Jr., resident manager of the Port Angeles plant of the Fibreboard Products Co., is back on the job after being away from the office a month following an operation for appendicitis.

C-W HOLDS CONFERENCE

Crown Willamette Paper Co. executives gathered in Portland, Ore., from their various offices the second week in January, for a conference concerning plans for 1934.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR TUMWATER PLANT

A suit was filed last month by O. C. Moore, a bondholder of the Tumwater Paper Mills Co., Olympia, Wash., asking foreclosure of the bondholder's mortgage and the appointment of a receiver to conserve the assets.

The complaint charged that the company has given an indenture covering its entire properties as security for a \$400,000 bond issue. It is also charged that \$20,000 worth of machinery has been turned over to the Columbia River Paper Mills Co. and the Oregon Pulp & Paper Co.

PORT MELLON PLANT MAY RESUME

It is understood that negotiations are under way contemplating the completion of the Vancouver Kraft Co., Ltd., plant at Port Mellon, B. C., and its operation to supply buyers in Japan.

SPAULDING PLANT READY

The Spaulding Pulp & Paper Co., Salem, Ore., resumed operations January 22. The plant has been reconditioned and the machines overhauled. The wood room has been rearranged and the setting of the barkers changed to conform to the original plans. The company has a limited volume of business booked, all for shredded dry pulp for export to Japan, which bids fair to develop into a substantial pulp market. J. B. Wilt is superintendent and looked after the reconditioning.

NEW USE FOR SULPHITE LIQUOR?

Scoffers who don't believe in sea serpents should talk to employees of the Olympic Forest Products at Port Angeles, Wash., who reported seeing a giant something-or-other disporting itself in the waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, beside the mill dock.

Many reports have come from various parts of the Straits describing a marine monster. About 25 men at the Olympic mill are said to have seen the creature while at work, reporting it three to six feet in diameter with a head like an alligator or a short barrel. It arched its back like a porpoise, exposing 10 or 15 feet of its back, then plunged from sight, leaving a wake of at least 40 feet.

ASSOCIATION MOVES

At the end of the year the American Paper & Pulp Association and its associated organizations moved into new quarters on the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth floors of the Chanin Bldg., 122 East 42nd St., New York. Part of the space is occupied by the association's general counsel, Wise, Whitley & Parker. Former offices were at 370 Lexington Ave.

PULP PLANT SAWMILLS UNDER LUMBER CODE

At the recent meetings in Portland the executive committee of the Lumber Code Authority ruled that employees of the Columbia River Paper Mills, Vancouver, Wash., working in the lumber department should be paid a minimum wage of 42½ cents an hour in conformity with the lumber code; but that those in the pulp and paper department should be paid 38 cents per hour, the minimum wage base of the pulp and paper code.

HAWLEY PLANT NOTES

Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., Oregon City, Ore., is drawing part of its wood supply from logs and part from pulp wood cut in the sawmill of the A. F. Coats Lumber Co., Tillamook, Ore. The Tillamook branch of the Southern Pacific is just getting back into service because of slides caused by the December storms.

Some improvements were made in Machine No. 1 during December, not with the idea of increasing output, but to improve quality. Improvements are gradually being made in the different departments with the idea of smoothing out operation. The company has leased a wood mill from the Crown-Willamette Paper Co. and now has it in operation. Rebuilding of the burned wood mill at Milwaukee is not contemplated at this time.

STUDYING BONNEVILLE PULP POSSIBILITIES

The Bonneville Commission, authorized by the recent Oregon legislature, has been formed to study possible avenues for the disposal of power to be developed by the Bonneville dam. One of the major lines of study is what effect cheap power may have on the pulp and paper industry and the possibility of locating pulp consuming industries in Oregon. The study of pulp and paper possibilities has been placed under the direction of George A. Frogner, of Portland, who is now assembling data.

NEW CONTAINER MANUFACTURER

California Container Corporation plant at Oakland, Calif., has been completed and is now manufacturing corrugated containers of all types. Its output is being offered to the California trade.

PAPER CARLOADINGS INCREASE

The national forecast for the first quarter of 1934 by the Regional Shippers' Advisory Boards indicates for paper products an increase in requirements from 55,372 cars to 60,432 cars, or an estimated rise of 9.1 per cent over the similar period in 1933.

Increases estimated by territory are: New England, 10 per cent; Atlantic States, 4.6 per cent; Allegheny, 5.5; Great Lakes, 5; Ohio Valley, 12; Mid-West, 10; Northwest, 26.5; Southeast, 10; Southwest, 10; Pacific Coast, 12.6; Pacific Northwest, 11.3.

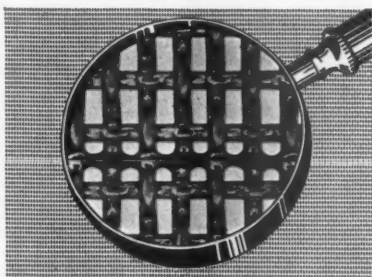
New Welded Seamless Joint Announced

The Appleton Wire Works, of Appleton, Wisconsin, has just introduced its patented App-Weld Seamless Joint to the paper industry.

This welded joint eliminates the sewed seam in fourdrinier wires and overcomes the weakness often experienced with seams. It produces virtually a seamless wire. From these facts is derived the name "App-Weld Seamless Joint."

Many years have been spent in developing and perfecting this joint. About three years ago a few wires, joined without sewing, were tried. Some were successful and others revealed weaknesses. Since that time a new principle has been developed, a principle now known as the App-Weld Seamless Joint. Wherever these new wires have been run, they have given longer service than wires with sewed seams.

Prior to public announcement of these improved wires to the paper industry, The Appleton Wire Works, Inc., made tests in many mills, and in every case reorders were received. These mills reported increased life of the wires due to complete absence of seam failure.



The same mills praised the improved operating efficiency as no shut-downs were necessary to clean out the seam. Still more important, a better product results, as no seam mark could be detected in the paper, even when making the lightest tissue.

These advantages appeared uniformly in mills making kraft, tissue, catalog, book, bond, ledger, glassine, newsprint and rotogravure, and on machines running between 150 and 1100 feet per minute.

The patented App-Weld Seamless Joint is produced mechanically with perfect heat control, and the human element, always the weakness of sewed seams, is eliminated.

PORTLAND WATERBORNE 1933 PAPER EXPORTS REACH BIG TOTAL

Waterborne exports of paper from Portland in the year 1933 totaled 170,472 tons valued at \$14,002,904. Pulp exports totaled 4112 tons, valued at \$145,940.

Waterborne imports of paper totaled 12,161 tons, valued at \$1,876,496. Pulp imports totaled 1060 tons, valued at \$27,699.

Except for about 50 tons from the U. S. Atlantic seaboard and 115 tons from Finland, all the pulp came from Sweden. The foreign paper imports consisted of 1,666 tons of newsprint valued at \$89,294 from Canada. The balance of the paper imports were from domestic sources, chiefly California, from which 5,398 tons, valued at \$871,678, came.

Foreign paper exports totaled 16,284 tons, valued at \$1,080,309. Domestic paper exports totaled 154,177 tons, valued at \$12,922,595. Foreign pulp exports totaled only 30 tons, valued at \$1,140, and all going to Japan. Domestic pulp ex-

ports were split, 1,085 tons, value \$36,890, to Atlantic seaboard, and 2,998 tons, value \$107,910, to California.

Of the domestic paper exports 28,736 tons, value \$2,413,798, went to the Atlantic seaboard; 119,421 tons, value \$10,031,364, to California; 3,650 tons to the Gulf and 2,370 to Hawaii.

Chief foreign customer for paper was the Philippine Islands, which took a total worth \$304,323. Next came Puerto Rico, \$226,909; next Cuba, \$179,078; fourth, China, \$141,024. Of the total foreign exports of paper valued at \$1,080,309, Mexico, Central America, South America and the Caribbean countries together took a total of \$619,980.

TIMBER TAX PLANS MAY AFFECT PULP MILLS

Oregon and Washington legislatures are expected to have before them for consideration at their next regular session a timber taxation

proposal which is held to be beneficial to pulp and paper mills which have their own timber holdings as well as to other large owners of timber land. The measure was introduced by Senator Charles K. Spaulding and Representative Clake at the recent special session of the Oregon legislature, but failed of consideration because of the emergency nature of the session.

Briefly, the proposal is that the direct taxation of all mature forest lands be reduced 50%, and that a processing tax be levied against all principal forest crops. For the purpose of the processing tax, 1000 feet board measure or its equivalent is to constitute a manufactured unit and each such unit is to be taxed 25c when manufactured. The processors pay the tax.

It is pointed out that this plan will be beneficial to the states, as any timber brought in from the outside for processing will be charged a processing tax on the same basis as state timber. On the other hand, it might encourage shipment of timber outside the state for processing.

E. R. BROWN SUPERVISING SAFETY FOR CWA IN OREGON

Edwin R. Brown, long with Crown Willamette Paper Co. and for the past two years or so general manager for Columbia Basin division, National Safety Council, with offices at Portland, has been given charge of safety supervision for the CWA in this district.

Mr. Brown has handled government safety work before and is expected to have no difficulty in adding this task to his other National Safety Council duties, such as supervising safety work for paper and pulp mills in the Pacific Northwest. He has appointed six district safety inspectors and himself takes the title of chief safety inspector. He works in conjunction with C. C. Hockley, well known paper industry engineer, who is regional engineer for the PWA and CWA.

RUSSIAN PAPER JOURNAL AVAILABLE

A few copies of the trade journal devoted to the pulp and paper industry in the U. S. S. R. are available in the office of Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry. The text is entirely in Russian. Any readers interested may borrow copies upon application to this office.

NEW PAPER MAKING PATENTS

A Summary of U. S. Patents on Paper Making
Issued during December

Compiled by
Patent & Technical Information Service
1336 New York Ave. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

1,937,526.—Pulp Screen. Thomas O'Connor, Philadelphia, Penn.

1,937,679. — Fireproof Fiber Board. John A. Wiener and John B. Harmon, Oswego, N. Y.

1,938,060.—Process for the Treatment of Fibrous Plants for the Recovery of the Fibers Thereof. Bernard Bedingfield Wood, Christchurch, New Zealand.

1,938,444.—Press Roll. John Warren Vedder, Worcester, Mass., assignor to Rice, Barton & Fales, Inc., Worcester, Mass.

1,938,543. — Method of Making Paper. Justus C. Sanburn, Springfield, Mass., assignor to Strathmore Paper Company, West Springfield, Mass.

1,938,637.—Suction Chest Facing for Paper Machines and Method of Manufacturing the Same. Wilhelm Poeschl, Rohrbach and Rudolf Wilhelm Roth, Vienna, Austria, assignors to the firm Rohrbacher Lederfabrik Josef Poeschls Sohne A. G., Rohrbach, Austria.

1,938,790. — Spray Treating of Web Material on the Paper Machine. Edmund P. Arpin, Jr., Port Edwards, Wis.

1,938,802. — Continuous Process and Apparatus for Pulping Fibrous Materials. Carl E. Braun, Vancouver, and Alrik H. Lundberg, Seattle, Wash., assignors to Chemipulp Process, Inc., Watertown, N. Y.

1,939,082. — Fiber Board and Method of Manufacturing Same. Robert G. Quinn, Glens Falls, N. Y., assignor to International Paper Company, New York, N. Y.

1,939,101.—Method of and Apparatus for Blending Pulp. Randolph V. Bingham, Portland, Ore.

1,939,225.—Agitating Tank for Cellulose Pulp and Similar Substances. Olaf Qviller, Oslo, Norway, assignor to A/S Thunes mek. Vaerksted, Skoyen, near Oslo, Norway.

1,939,246.—Paper Shredding Machine. Louie J. Antonsen, Seattle, Wash.

1,939,337.—Plant and Apparatus for Making Paper. James K. Darby, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to William H. Millsbaugh, Sandusky, Ohio.

1,939,404.—Manufacture of Pressed Cellulose Articles, Adriaan Nagelvoort, Wilmington, Del., assignor to Delaware Chemical Engineering Company, Wilmington, Dela.

1,939,411. — Weight Regulating Apparatus for Paper Stock. Ernest Poirier, Waterville, Maine.

1,939,518.—Apparatus for Forming Fiber Sheets. Henry W. Piquet, Moorestown, N. J., assignor to MacAndrews and Forbes Company, Camden, N. J.

1,939,616.—Pulpboard. Hubert L. Becher, Trenton, N. J., assignor to The Agasote Millboard Company, Ewing Township, N. J.

1,939,717. — Paper Feeding Mechanism. Lawrence H. Morse, Cleveland, Ohio, assignor, by mesne assignments, to Multigraph Company, Wilmington, Dela.

1,939,747. — Fiber-Stock Refiner. John A. Wiener, Oswego, N. Y.

1,940,136. — Process of Sulphite Cellulose Digestion. Gustaf Haglund, Stockholm, Sweden, assignor to Patentaktiebolaget Grondal-Ramen, Stockholm, Sweden.

1,940,594. — Suction Box. Carl Harry R. Johnson, Downingtown, Pa., and Homer H. Latimer, Hamilton, Ohio.

1,941,154.—Process of Reducing the Solution Viscosity of Cellulose Fiber. George A. Richter, Berlin, N. H., assignor to Brown Company, Berlin, N. H.

1,941,350.—Treatment of Vegetable Fibers to Separate and Recover the Fibrous and Nonfibrous Constituents. Adolf Hawerlander, St. Joseph, Mo., assignor to Albert D. Stewart, St. Joseph, Mo.; Hazel Stewart, administratrix of said Albert D. Stewart.

L. A. XMAS BUSINESS GOOD

Los Angeles jobbers seem optimistic for the future, and all enjoyed a much better Christmas business this year than at the previous season, writes Frank R. Philbrook of the Graham Paper Co., southern California office.

DEGUERE ON COAST AFTER NEW ZEALAND TRIP

L. A. DeGuere, pulp and paper mill engineer of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., returned to the Pacific Coast the first of the year after an extended visit in New Zealand, where he is engineering a future pulp and paper mill project.

He arrived in Auckland, N. Z., last November 3, remaining until December 19, when he sailed for San Francisco. After spending several weeks in the Bay City, Portland and Seattle, Mr. DeGuere returned to Wisconsin.

The New Zealand property being developed is that of the Timberlands Woodpulp, Ltd., of Auckland, N. Z. The company owns 60,000 acres of plantation timberland and 8,000 of native growth. The stands consist of Insigniss Pine, now six or seven years old. It can be used at about 12 years, when it will be eight inches in diameter.

The company plans a sulphate pulp mill and paper mill making wrapping paper and board. Eventually, higher grade papers from bleached sulphate will be made. Mr. DeGuere is engineering the whole project with R. P. Worley, a civil engineer, his partner in the firm of DeGuere and Worley, Ltd., of Auckland.

New Zealand uses about 50,000 tons of paper annually, of which half is newsprint. Australia consumes three times as much.

THE ROMANCE OF PAPER

Warren B. Bullock, well known to the paper industry in his connection with the Import Committee of the American Paper Industry, has written a book entitled "The Romance of Paper", intended to extend the knowledge of the public concerning the various types of paper, how they are made, and the romance of industry found in the background of each.

The first chapters sketch the history of paper making, from the original paper maker, the wasp, to the present day Fourdrinier machine. Succeeding sections describe the modern process, and discusses the major classes of paper products. The treatment is in popular style, and makes interesting reading as well as instructive.

Although not a technical book from the mill man's standpoint, "The Romance of Paper" is a volume worthy of a place on his bookshelf. It is published by the Gorham Press, Boston, Mass., and is priced at \$2.00.

Powell River Executive Notes Signs of Brighter Future

"The newsprint industry is still a long way from stability, but we are definitely making progress towards that objective," said A. E. McMaster, general manager of Powell River Co., Ltd., who recently returned from an extended tour of the east. During his visit he attended several sessions of the newsprint manufacturers committee under the NRA code and took part in the discussions.

Mr. McMaster says that, contrary to some reports that have been circulated, the conferences held between the newsprint men and General Hugh Johnson, NRA administrator, were of an extremely friendly nature.

"General Johnson told us quite frankly that it was his belief that we should be able to come to terms that would be reasonable, and so far as the newsprint men are concerned I feel assured that an honest effort will be made to see that Johnson's hopes are realized," said Mr. McMaster.

The Powell River executive said that recognition was given to the position of Canada in the newsprint situation on this continent. No disposition was shown on the part of the major newsprint producers of the United States to restrict Canadian imports, it being generally agreed that Canadian imports played an important part in stabilizing markets. At the same time Canadian mill operators recognized the value of the United States market and they were determined that nothing should be done to prejudice the American consumers against the Canadian product.

Mr. McMaster said that, so far as he knows, there had been no physical stoppage of Canadian shipments of newsprint to the United States on the grounds that attempts had been made to undersell the prices agreed upon by the code. Bonds were required more as a formality than anything else, and the Canadians had cheerfully responded, although the general assumption was that the bond stipulation would not be continued for long.

Mr. McMaster believes that operation of the NRA will automatically bring about a certain degree of stabilization among the eastern Canadian newsprint mills—a result which no amount of negotiating had ac-

complished during the last three years. The National Recovery Act will force the Canadian mills to abide by a reasonable standard of production and marketing, by specifying the definite minimum price that could be charged on sales in the United States. This price would naturally be basic so far as Canadian mills were concerned. The bankers' committee, which for some two years has been striving to effect stabilization in the Canadian industry, has been more or less inactive and now that the NRA has taken effect matters will be allowed to run their course, the general expectation being that several of the weaker mills will be forced out of the picture on account of their inability to continue carrying the heavy financial load.

So far as general market conditions are concerned, Mr. McMaster sees little change in the picture. Australia, as a result of a general revival of prosperity, has been increasing its purchases of paper, although to a limited extent. Rise in the price of silver has resulted in a stronger demand for paper in China, a silver currency country. Japan has been buying in fair volume, too. Most of the regular overseas markets of British Columbia newsprint mills are fairly active, although prices continue at a low level, and Swedish competition is a factor almost as serious as ever, in spite of the beneficial effect of the depreciated United States dollar.

Business conditions generally throughout the country, Mr. McMaster believes, are showing unmistakable signs of improvement. This is a quiet season so far as publishers' demand for newsprint is concerned, but the outlook for the year is decidedly better than it was a year ago. Sharp advances in newsprint sales since last summer are taken as a sign that the worst has been passed and that a gradual recovery of business, to be eventually reflected strongly in an upturn of the newsprint market, is under way.

TIMBER SURVEY TO BE COMPLETED SOON

The cruise by species and by county of timber in the State of Washington is expected to be completed by the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station sometime in February.

ST. REGIS REOPENING STILL INDEFINITE

Word from W. W. Griffith, resident manager of the St. Regis Kraft Co., Tacoma, Wash., is to the effect that no word has as yet been received as to when they will be required to start the mill again. It is understood the plant has been fully renovated and is ready to go upon decision of the eastern office.

WASHINGTON PULP TO BUILD CANAL

The Washington Pulp & Paper Corp. at Port Angeles, Wash., will construct a steel-lined canal connecting its lagoon and the bay, for log handling purposes.

The canal would replace the present connection between the lagoon and bay. The present waterway would be filled with earth and a bridge necessitated on Marine Drive over the new ditch.

Twenty feet in width, the canal is planned to be about 200 feet long and will be located a short distance north of the present waterway. It will be lined with steel piling.

G-E ORDERS GAIN

Orders received by the General Electric Company during the year 1933 amounted to \$142,770,791, compared with \$121,725,772 for 1932, an increase of 17 per cent, President Gerard Swope announced recently.

Orders for the quarter ended December 31 amounted to \$37,985,790, compared with \$27,351,658 for the last quarter of 1932, an increase of 39 per cent.

Sales billed and earnings for the year of 1933 are not yet available; the complete annual report will be issued in March.

NEW CHROMIUM BULLETIN

Bulletin No. 9, "Chromium-Plated Screen Plates" has just been released to the paper industry by the Chromium Corp. of America.

This new pamphlet includes much useful information concerning the application of CRODON-plated screens, and comprises a comprehensive summary of the experience data on screen plate applications up to this time.

This type of screen is coming into general use in the West Coast industry, and to both users and non-users, Bulletin No. 9 should be of real value. It may be obtained upon application to the New York offices at 120 Broadway, or from any of the plants.

T · R · A · D · E • T · A · L · K

'of those who sell paper in the western states

+ + + +

Ady and Caldwell Receive Diamond Studded Service Pins

There were two unusual ceremonies in the headquarters of the Zellerbach Paper Co. in December when J. C. Ady, manager of the Oakland Division, was presented with a diamond studded twenty-five year service pin, and Sumner Caldwell, manager of the Fancy Paper and Specialties Department, was the recipient of a diamond studded thirty-year service pin.

As a boy, Mr. Ady entered the paper business in Minneapolis. He came to California twenty-six years ago and applied for a position with the Zellerbach Paper Co. He started to work on December 14, 1908, in the sales department. Four years later he was made manager of the Oakland Division.

During his many years of service, Mr. Ady has noted numerous advances and changes in the paper business. In commenting upon the advancement of the industry he emphasized one particular point with these remarks: "The most notable advancement is the cooperation within the industry. In other words, twenty-five years ago every merch-

ant was going it alone, while today through associations and cooperation, the industry has undertaken to meet the problems of the business as a unit rather than as rugged individuals. For an industry to be prosperous, all its members must abide by its trade customs, its rules and regulations, and refrain from any practice that is ruinous to business."

Mr. Ady has long been an active member of the Oakland Rotary Club, and at one time served on the Directorate. He is a member of the Oakland Advertising Club, the Merchants Exchange, Commercial Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Athens Club and the Orinda Country Club. For several years he has played an important part in the civic affairs of Oakland. He is an ardent fisherman and also is enthusiastic over horseback riding, and his game of golf.

Sumner Caldwell went to work for the Zellerbach Paper Co. on December 1, 1903. As a boy he had worked in the paper mills in the Miami Valley in Ohio, so when he came west in 1903 he decided to enter the paper business. He was first employed in the stock room and then was transferred to the cutting department. He was next promoted to the sales force in the printing paper department.

When the company decided to enlarge the Fancy Paper and Specialties Department, Mr. Caldwell was selected as the manager. The principal products in this department are box coverings, box boards, Cellophane, and various specialties, such as Scotch Cellulose Tape, etc.

At one of the meetings of the salesmen, he was commenting upon the progress that has been made in the paper business over his years of employment. He said: "When I entered the paper business there were comparatively few items, consisting principally of bonds, flats, ledgers, covers, coated book papers, wrapping papers and bags. Today there are hundreds of items, all



J. C. ADY

manufactured from pulp. Take Cellophane, for example. This is a cellulose product made from the fibres of trees and is the same raw material that is used in the manufacture of kraft wrapping paper. It is largely a question of the chemical treatment of the pulp that determines the finished product. Almost every year we see some new cellulose product that serves some new or old purpose. Another important thing in the paper industry was the development of the carton pack and the skid pack, which means more efficient handling of paper. Another important improvement was the standardization of weights and sizes and the adoption of substance numbers."

Mr. Ady was presented with his service pin by Mr. Isadore Zellerbach, president of the Crown Zellerbach Corp., and the presentation to Mr. Caldwell was made by Mr. Harold L. Zellerbach, president of the Zellerbach Paper Co. At the presentation ceremonies a roll was called of the twenty-seven men present from the company's different divisions, and they responded by telling the number of years they had worked for the company. The average of the twenty-seven was nineteen and one-half years.



SUMNER CALDWELL

PACKER-SCOTT OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

Packer-Scott Co. of Portland, at its annual meeting January 2, re-elected the same officers who served it last year: Vernon Scott, president; Ralph D. Finch, vice president; George Hoyt, Jr., secretary-treasurer. President Scott reports a marked improvement in business in December, with profit and volume, due to special circumstances, almost double that of the same month in the previous three years. The normal increase, he says, is about 25%.

PRITCHARD VACATIONS IN FLOODS

Charles Pritchard, San Francisco, sales manager of Bonestell & Co., paper jobbers, took his usual year-end vacation in southern California this time and was there during the heavy flood period.

MEILKE OPTIMISTIC

Otto W. Meilke, San Francisco, general manager of Blake, Moffitt & Towne, says he feels sure that an improvement in the paper business may be confidently looked for. "Stocks in paper jobbers' hands," he declares, "are showing a slight increase in anticipation of slightly better business conditions and also because of rising values, due to the general advances in commodities."

OBITUARY

Death struck four times during the past month among the members and friends of the San Francisco paper trade family, taking Cutler Bonestell, W. N. Patton, Stephen I. Hopkins and Mrs. Grace Jaggard.

Mr. Bonestell, beloved dean of the Pacific Coast paper trade, was probably the oldest man in the business in point of service. He was

one of the heads of Bonestell & Co. and had been ill a great part of the time recently.

Billy Patton was head of W. N. Patton, Inc., paper jobbers of Honolulu, T. H. Mr. Hopkins was once in the paper business in Sacramento, later was one of the incorporators of the Pacific Coast Paper Co., and at the time of his death was in the gum tape business in Oakland.

Mrs. Jaggard was the wife of B. P. Jaggard of the San Francisco office of the Grays Harbor Pulp and Paper Co.

CROWN ZELLERBACH BIDS FOR BUSINESS

Crown Zellerbach Corp. is employing a unique method of stimulating sales and improving the position of the entire paper industry on the Coast. The company is sending to stockholders pamphlets which are to be signed and deposited with retail stores where the stockholder deals, urging the use of Crown products.

The pamphlet has the following printed matter on it for perusal of the storekeeper: "As a customer of your store may I ask, as a favor, if you will be good enough to use 'Crown' wrapping papers and bags? They cost no more and are backed by an unqualified guarantee of satisfaction." The pamphlet, furthermore, points out the advantages to Pacific Coast business generally of maintaining one of its largest industries in active, prosperous operation.

Repeal Brings New Uses For Paper Products

Doesn't this new wine package conjure up interesting anticipations of cold champagne or chilled sparkling wines being served at their best?

This attractive icing "bucket" is in reality a large waterproofed sturdy paper container that is offered in a wide range of sizes and which may be custom printed with the wine or champagne makers' name, trade marks, etc. It is unique in that a quick cold water rinsing removes any spots and it is of course made to be used over and over again.

For display purposes crumpled cellophane is placed around the bottles cleverly simulating cracked ice. The pulling power of such a display is amazing. In anticipation of repeal, one of the most progressive department stores in New York ordered 2,000 of these containers printed to their order, and it is putting it mildly to say that they were well received.

Lily-Tulip Cup Corporation designed and made the container and it has been used throughout the South for the past six months for room service of beer and gingerale in the large hotels. The paper trade, we think, is going to benefit by repeal and here is one progressive company that is letting no grass grow under its feet.

The repeal of the 18th amendment is bringing the paper business

added volume in numerous ways. Bottle labels, fibreboard cartons and shipping cases, molded pulp containers for bottles, tissue wrappings, etc., are all feeling the effects of an increasing volume from the business that is now legally available.

Paper manufacturers and converters are now offered an opportunity to create new ideas in the use of paper products, such as the one illustrated.



UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF PULP WOOD AND WOOD PULP BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

NOVEMBER, 1933

Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
(Figures Subject to Revision.)

Countries—	PULP WOOD				PULP WOOD				PULP WOOD			
	Rough		Other		Peeled		Other		Rough		Other	
	Spruce	Dollars	Cords	Dollars	Spruce	Dollars	Cords	Dollars	Spruce	Dollars	Cords	Dollars
Soviet Rus. in Eur...	2,750	17,564	340	1,490	3,004	27,039	8,317	34,351	1,042	5,803	-----	-----
Canada	-----	-----	-----	-----	50,168	337,410	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	2,750	17,564	340	1,490	53,172	364,449	8,317	34,351	1,042	5,803	-----	-----

Total Imports of Pulp Wood, November, 1933—65,621 cords; \$423,657.

COUNTRIES	WOOD PULP				WOOD PULP				WOOD PULP				WOOD PULP			
	Mechanically Ground		Chemical		Chemical		Chemical		Chemical		Chemical		Chemical		Chemical	
	Unbleached	Dollars	Bleached	Dollars	Unbleached	Dollars	Bleached	Dollars	Unbleached	Dollars	Bleached	Dollars	Unbleached	Dollars	Bleached	Dollars
Austria	-----	-----	-----	-----	926	33,384	1,940	4,718	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Czechoslovakia	-----	-----	-----	-----	134	4,461	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Estonia	-----	-----	-----	-----	20,413	698,648	3,343	163,281	7,081	196,941	134	6,136	-----	-----	-----	-----
Finland	1,943	38,006	401	7,944	5,601	168,503	3,245	139,005	98	1,843	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Germany	-----	-----	-----	-----	920	29,320	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lithuania	-----	-----	-----	-----	887	33,560	5,410	252,344	960	28,504	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Norway	425	7,701	100	2,776	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	725	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Poland and Danzig	-----	-----	-----	-----	52,793	1,743,076	5,327	252,312	48,765	1,333,787	3,230	179,193	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sweden	975	17,429	940	22,318	8,601	286,334	21,290	1,155,748	2,267	84,366	1,656	114,941	184	8,759	-----	-----
Canada	18,352	293,672	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	21,695	356,808	1,441	33,038	90,275	2,997,486	40,687	2,053,490	59,221	1,646,166	5,020	300,270	184	8,759	-----	-----

Total Imports, All Grades Wood Pulp, November, 1933—218,523 tons; \$7,396,017.

JAMES GRUNER ACTIVE IN PRINTERS' CLUB

The San Francisco Club of Printing House Craftsmen had as its last president a paper house executive, James A. Gruner, sales manager of the Printing Paper Department of Blake, Moffitt & Towne.

Mr. Gruner has been associated in the paper industry for twenty-four years, being connected with Blake, Moffitt & Towne since 1910. This background helped materially in planning and executing diversified programs of interest and educational value to all members of the club. Some of these programs featured talks on "Trouble Shooting in the Pressroom", "Printing Plant Lighting", "How are Competing Processes Affecting Letterpress Printers?", "Present-Day Trends in Offset Lithography", "Putting Printing to Work", "NRA and the Printers' Code", "The Part Direct-Mail is Playing in National Recovery"—all by speakers who were experts on these subjects.

For the second consecutive year the San Francisco Club sponsored the Coast Convention of the Pacific Society, giving their utmost support to John C. Lybold, Pacific Coast president, and the Conference Committees in making the 1933 conference perhaps the most educational

meeting every held. Mr. Gruner has by no means retired from an active interest in the Craftsmen's work and is now serving on the Board of Governors.

His connection with the Craftsmen's Club covers a period of nearly ten years and he has served on many of the committees and was vice president before being elected to the presidency. His interest in the printing industry dates way back to a period just after the 1906 fire when he worked for a short while in the plant of Carruth and Carruth in Oakland.

Mr. Gruner is well known in the paper industry in northern California. In the estimation of the printers in San Francisco and the Bay region, he stands in a high position as a proponent of fair dealing and cooperation.

S. F. PAPER TRADE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

The newly elected committees of the San Francisco Paper Trade Conference for the year 1934, are as follows:

Executive Committee—Messrs. A. W. Towne, H. S. Bonestell, C. H. Beckwith, C. M. Paganini, T. A. O'Keefe, R. C. Pell, Jr., and H. L. Zellerbach. Chairman, Mr. W. B. Reynolds. Alternate: O. W. Mielke, Chas. Pritchard, A. M. Olinger, W.

B. Reynolds, E. R. McQuaid, J. A. Watson and F. C. Stratford.

Fine Paper Committee—Messrs. J. A. Gruner, Chas. Pritchard, C. H. Beckwith, W. B. Reynolds, E. R. McQuaid, R. C. Pell, Jr., and J. T. Igstadter. Chairman, Mr. C. H. Beckwith.

Wrapping Paper Committee—Messrs. M. Baer, A. Gordon, Wm. Rothschild, W. G. Busse, J. C. Greene, O. C. Doane, W. B. Reynolds, S. D. Houghtelin, B. A. Wise, R. C. Pell, Jr., R. L. Rowe and J. W. Knapp. Chairman, Mr. J. W. Knapp.

PAPER SPECIALTY CO. IN NEW QUARTERS

Paper Specialty Co., Portland, is now well settled in its new quarters at 31st and Sandy Blvd., and reports a good volume of business. It makes two products: meat trays for the butcher and grocery trade, and cake pads for bakers to put under cakes to prevent their being touched by hands. The latter are made of bleached sulphite pulp. The cake pads are marketed only on the West Coast, but the meat trays are marketed throughout the United States. The Paper Specialty Co. is a partnership between R. J. Clark and M. J. Shoemaker.

DECEMBER NEWSPRINT STATISTICS

Production in Canada during December, 1933, amounted to 175,304 tons and shipments to 172,285 tons, including an estimate for one company whose exact figures were not reported, according to the Newsprint Service Bureau. Production in the United States was 80,895 tons and shipments 82,031 tons, making a total United States and Canadian newsprint production of 256,199 tons and shipments of 254,316 tons. During December, 26,030 tons of newsprint were made in Newfoundland and 1,604 tons in Mexico, so that the total North American production for the month amounted to 283,833 tons.

Taking the production of the newsprint mills which reported monthly and making necessary year-end corrections and adjustments, the total North American output of newsprint paper in 1933 is calculated to have been 3,250,579 tons, of which 2,017,004 tons was made in Canada, 946,374 tons in the United States, 270,834 tons in Newfoundland and 16,367 tons in Mexico. The Canadian output was 5.3 per cent more than in 1932, that in the United States 6.2 per cent less, with a loss of .4 per cent in Newfoundland and 29 per cent gain in Mexico, making a total continental increase of 43,188 tons, or 1.3 per cent.

Stocks of newsprint paper at Canadian mills are figured at 33,847 tons at the end of December and at United States mills 18,566 tons, making a combined total of 52,413 tons compared with 64,137 tons on December 31, 1932.

PIONEER PAPER TO EXPAND PLANT

Making the most ambitious program of expansion in the forty-four years of the company's history, the Pioneer Paper Co., manufacturers of roofing, boxboard and allied products, Fifty-fifth and Alameda streets, Los Angeles, announced recently that \$500,000 will be expended for new plant construction and additional machinery within the next sixty days, and that the increased manufacturing schedule for 1934 will put 100 additional men to work on the company's local payrolls.

Expansion of plant facilities, now under way, includes four new buildings, two for machinery and two for storage of raw materials and finished products. William P. Neil Co., Ltd., are contractors for the factory construction.

Adjoining acreage to accommodate the new buildings recently was purchased by the company, making a total of twenty acres now in use for manufacturing of roofing, boxboard, chipboard and other allied products.

The Pioneer Paper Company, organized in 1888, is one of the oldest and largest roofing manufacturers in the West. Willis G. Hunt is president, and H. M. Eichelberger is vice-president.

MACHINERY FIRM CHANGES NAME

At the first of the year The Paper & Textile Machinery Co. of Sandusky, Ohio, re-adopted the name under which the firm began business in 1904—the Sandusky Foundry & Machine Co.

It is felt that the original name more accurately suggests the nature of the products and facilities of the company, which is a pioneer manufacturer of centrifugally cast products. There is no change in ownership or management.



The Care of FELTS

Felt seams should be straight across the machine. There is seldom any excuse for having them otherwise. When a felt is not started properly a strain develops which shortens the life of the felt.

Failure to raise the rolls when the machine is down for any length of time is hard on the felt.

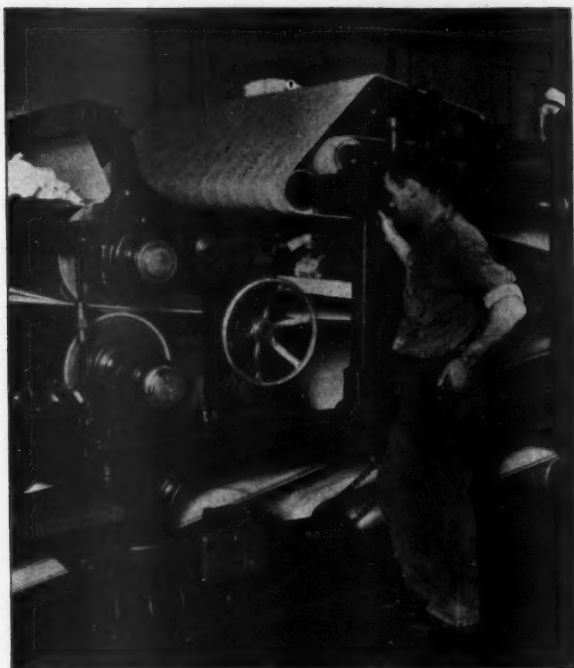
Under the most favorable conditions, felt life is none too long, because of the severe type of service felts perform . . . all the more reason for insisting that all felts be properly adjusted to the machine.

Endless felts up to 86 feet in length. Top and bottom felts. Dryer felts. Every required weave, width and size used in the manufacture of paper.

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Piqua, Ohio



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